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THE  
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MAGAZINE



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# THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XLII

OCTOBER, 1941

No. 4

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## A REPORT FROM THE CONTINENTAL GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 1780

Contributed by JOSEPH I. WARING

The original of the report below is in the library of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina and is signed by David Oliphant (Olyphant).

David Oliphant was born near Perth, Scotland in 1720. After an excellent general education, he studied medicine and became a physician. During the Rebellion in Scotland, he exercised his profession in the battlefield of Colloden. Soon after that time, he came to South Carolina and was surgeon to the "Three Independent Companies", then stationed in the Province.

In 1755, he resigned his commission and engaged in the practice of medicine in the Parish of St. George, Dorchester. He was later a member of the Provincial General Assembly, of the Council of Safety, and of the Legislative Council. He resigned from the last-named to assume the appointment of Director General of the Hospitals in the Southern Department (July 4, 1776). He was at the siege of Charleston, was prisoner of war and after exchange, took part in a number of battles in the southern area. He became a Director of American Hospitals to the Army commanded by Maj.-Gen. Greene. After being honorably discharged in 1783, he became Representative from St. George's Parish in the South Carolina General Assembly.

He removed to Newport, Rhode Island in 1785 and died in 1805.

A portrait of Dr. Oliphant, painted by Samuel Morse from an etching, is in the possession of Mr. Murray Olyphant of New York City.

MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE SICK AND WOUNDED RECEIVED, DEAD, DISMISSED  
AND REMAINING IN THE CONTINENTAL GEN.<sup>o</sup> HOSPITAL FROM MARCH  
THE 1.<sup>st</sup> TO APRIL 1.<sup>st</sup> 1780

REGIMENTS & CORPS	Received	Dead	Dismissed	Deserted	Remaining
1. <sup>st</sup> Reg. <sup>t</sup> Col. <sup>l</sup> C. C. Pinkney.....	11..	—	3..	—	8..
2. <sup>d</sup> Reg. <sup>t</sup> Col. <sup>l</sup> Fran. <sup>s</sup> Marion.....	9..	2..	4..	—	3..
3. <sup>d</sup> Reg. <sup>t</sup> Col. <sup>l</sup> Wm. Thompson.....	5..	1..	4..	—	—
4. <sup>th</sup> Reg. <sup>t</sup> Col. <sup>l</sup> Ben. Beekman.....	7..	1..	6..	—	—
Virginia Troops.....	31..	—	20..	—	11..
N. <sup>o</sup> Carolina D <sup>o</sup> .....	13..	1..	11..	—	1..
Georgia.....	—	—	—	—	—
Count Pulaske's Legion.....	—	—	—	—	—
Navy of the United States.....	29..	4..	16..	—	9..
Independant Companies.....	—	—	—	—	—
Militia.....	4..	2..	—	—	2..
Horry's light Dragoons.....	—	—	1..	—	—
Prisoners of War.....	20..	—	11..	—	9..
Total.....	129..	11..	76..	—	43..

Remain that were rece'd this month..	43
Of last and this year prior to this date.....	57
Convalescent Hosps <sup>l</sup> .....	32
In the Regim. <sup>o</sup> Hosp <sup>s</sup> .....	170
Augusta No report.....	—
Camden..D <sup>o</sup> .....	—
Total.....	302

## DISEASES

Angina.....	4	Int'. fever.....	60	Venerial.....	20
Anasarca.....	4	Lame.....	8	Ulcers.....	34
Bili. <sup>s</sup> Colic.....	2	Nervous f <sup>er</sup> .....	2	Worms.....	1
Cont.' fever.....	66	Ophthalmia.....	3	Plurasy.....	13
Contusion.....	1	Pulmonic.....	3	Pthisis Pulm <sup>s</sup> .....	2
Cattarrh.....	16	Paralitic.....	2	Gun Shot Wound...	12
Diarrhea.....	13	Rhumat <sup>m</sup> .....	44		
Dysentary.....	7	Tumors.....	2		

David Oliphant  
Direct<sup>r</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>.



## POINSETT-CAMPBELL CORRESPONDENCE

Edited by SAMUEL GAILLARD STONEY

(Continued)

The Homestead

10 Sept. 1836

My dear friend

I received your very welcome letter telling me what passed at your political caucus. I think the nomination of Legaré one of the many errors our party have committed and will evermore commit, our policy certainly was to remain quiet yet a little longer and leave the hawks to battle together. This opinion applies you will perceive, as much or more to my case, than to Legaré's. I do not think with you that the old union party would rally round either of the Union Leaders; but least of all would they unite on me. A majority of that party were members of that distinguished as Gaillard's & Geddes,<sup>1</sup> and those men would be glad of an occasion to mortify me. By the way what was the reason for McDonald's signal defeat in the election for Wardens?

I had a letter from Alfred Huger. He seems annoyed that any one should suppose he could be induced by any consideration to neglect my interests, and much worried that there should be any difference of opinion among the members of the union party. Keep the information entirely to yourself; but seek to conciliate Huger. My opinion is that the leading men of the Union party must be kept together if possible. If we divide now, our scattered forces will only strengthen the Nullifiers.

I was very much surprised to learn that you had not received my letter. Since then Mr. Bennett has acknowledged mine; but says not a word about your engagement, or any other family concerns. His ideas on politics appear to me quite correct & well founded. The news of the Cholera being in Charleston is appalling to us

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Gaillard, several times a Representative from St. John's, Berkeley; an ardent Unionist who left the state for Alabama in 1833. John Geddes, Merchant of Charleston, when Governor he nearly bankrupted himself in his elaborate entertainment of President Monroe.

at a distance and I look forward to the arrival of every mail with the most serious alarm & anxiety. I cannot but trust myself in town to share the danger of my friends.

I am glad to hear your affairs go on prosperously, remember me as cordially & affectionately to Miss Margaret.

Ever my dear friend yours truly

J. R. Poinsett

The Homestead

20th Octr. 1836

My dear friend

I received with great gratification your cordial congratulations on our success. They ought to be paid to you as well as to myself for you certainly felt more interest in the contest than I did. Being up I should have been mortified to have been beat; but the honor and the trouble of sitting in Senate are not nor ever have been coveted by me. With respect to the report, whether idle or malicious, that you were acting in this matter in opposition to Mr. Bennett, it is utterly absurd. You know full well the friendship that exists between us and that the only rivalry we can ever feel will be, which can exhibit to the other the greatest proofs of affection. If I had been in town I would not have suffered my name to be an obstacle to the compromise. From the moment Nullification gained the ascendancy & I determined to oppose their disorganizing plans to the death; I believed my political career at an end and was consoled by a consciousness of having done my duty and by a belief that the Leaders of the Union party were sensible of my zeal and disinterestedness in the cause and that we were united by the strictest bond of friendship. I foresaw the present state of things in part and was aware, that if we continued united we might prostrate the Leaders of the opposite party for ever and regain our influence in the state. I became convinced the moment Pinckney's defection became known.<sup>2</sup> He rebelled against the supremacy and the dictation of J. C. Calhoun and must be sacrificed, or his example might be of most pernicious influence. If they had failed in punishing Pinckney I believe his example would

<sup>2</sup> Henry Laurens Pinckney had just been superseded in congress by Hugh S. Legaré, for opposing Calhoun on the question of Abolitionist petitions. *Vide Dic. Am. Biog.*

have been followed by many of Mr. C's former adherents. They begin to perceive that to follow his fortunes is to adhere to the fallen and are ready to abandon him if they dared, Preston<sup>3</sup> among the first & the chief.

I did not write; first because I never received Mr. Petigru's letter & next that I was at Spartanburg watching at the bedside of young Izard, who at one time was not expected to live. Judge Richardson says it was fortunate I did not write, as I would probably have decided wrong.

You ask me come forthwith to town & I cannot stir from my couch. I tumbled down a flight of steps and fell with such violence upon the sharp edge of the last one, that it is God's mercy I did not break my thigh. I am sadly cut and bruised and cannot march in such short order. Mrs. Poinsett desires to be kindly remembered to you & *yours*. She is much indisposed & Ralph Izard from a little imprudence in diet & exercise has had an attack of fever & ague the consequence of his late inflammatory fever & subsequent debility, so that the Homestead is a hospital of Invalids.

I write by this opportunity to my friend McCrady.

with great regard  
ever my dear friend  
yours truly  
J. R. Poinsett

Senate Chamber  
9th Decr. 1836

My dear Friend

I have received your several letters and am sorry you did not execute your half conceived project of coming up to see me qualify on motion of my honorable colleague.<sup>4</sup> This you would not have heard or seen for he is so much engaged in bank, that he has not made his appearance. The whole business of the Delegation in Senate devolves on me and I am glad to inform you that the members generally treat me with respect and have made my situation more pleasant than I expected it would be. We have 13 staunch Union Members in this body; and about between 30 & 40 in the

<sup>3</sup> W. C. Preston, just elected U. S. Senator.

<sup>4</sup> Gen. James Hamilton, Jr. who did not take his seat until the twelfth. *Journal of the Senate*, 1836.

house. This gives us weight in any contested measure or election among the Nullifiers; but when any Election or any measure is sustained by them we are in a lamentable minority. This must account to you for the result of the Election between Elliot & Laurens. Our candidate was notoriously incompetent and was our candidate with scarcely any division among the Nullifiers, who almost unanimously supported a thoroughgoing Nully who was stated to have ruined himself in the cause. The same cause frustrated us in our proposed alteration in the bank direction. The majority log rolled in all the old direction and the appointing Committee treated the Minority with such discourtesy, that they would neither entertain their objections to the individuals who compose the old direction or suffer them to nominate their candidates. We were allowed if we thought proper to insert the names of our friends in the list we ballotted for & vote for them. In short they put us down with a high hand and we though it unwise to propose any of our friends. If I continue here and succeed in acquiring influence I will devote all my energies to alter & amend this state of things.

I do not think it possible, with proper attention to our interests, to go first to Charleston. The Overseers of Mr. Izard's plantations and of ours leave us on the 1st. Jany. & we must be there to receive the property from them & to engage new managers. We will come down however to your marriage in January. I have been much pleased to learn that Judge Huger agrees with us. His influence with the Leaders of our party will be most beneficially exerted to unite the parties opposed to the former majority. I am using all my own to bring about such a junction. The Pinckney party are numerous and respectable and if it be possible to unite with them without separating from those gentlemen & intimate friends, who have been united in the trying times we have passed through I shall be most happy, and believe we can effect great things. We must take up the plan proposed by Mr. Calhoun so far as the base of our operations go. Hayne under the influence of Col. Blanding<sup>5</sup> wishes us to adopt a line of road, which will be, in my opinion, more injudicious than beneficial to Charleston as I am prepared to show to

<sup>5</sup> Hayne and Blanding's line for the projected Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad passed through the Saluda Gorge and along the French Broad as does the Southern Railway today.

any unprejudiced man. Whether Mr. Calhoun's gap<sup>6</sup> is the best or not I know not nor I care not; but we must proceed along the S. W. part of the State. I have had a conference with Mr. Calhoun & he tells his friends that I understand the subject better than any other man. Which means that we agree upon the policy of running the rail road on this line. He said times are changed Sir, times are changed and he should be glad to act with me. There will be a struggle for the Presidency of the Company between the Calhounists & the Haynites—so much the better. I think it our interest to go with Calhoun.

Now here is a rambling letter written in your own manner & style. Mrs. P. would unite with me in kindest regards to Miss Margaret and yourself & I am very truly yours.

J. R. Poinsett

Do read the part relative to the election of Directors to Mr. Gleason & Mr. Moses I have written to Mr. Bennett.

Senate Chamber  
21 Decr. 1836

My dear Friend

I received your friendly letter yesterday and should probably have replied to it more at leisure; but at the same time I received a communication from Mr. Honour and from our friend Pepoon<sup>7</sup> informing me of my having been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State. Now this does not suit me at all. In the first place my present associations compel me to be absent from Charleston almost the year around. But the real objection to it is, that such an honour is not to be sought or accepted by anyone, who wishes to enjoy any political influence in the U. S. It might strengthen my hand in the city; but it would deprive me of any influence I might acquire in the councils of the nation and of the power of serving my friends there. The power of the political cabal; called Anti Masons is subsiding; but I know, from what passed in Boston, that the Govt. is extremely anxious to appear

<sup>6</sup> Calhoun's, following (with his usual strict logic) an old Cherokee path, through Rabun Gap.

<sup>7</sup> B. F. Pepoon a very original and forceful Union man of Charleston.

unconnected with Masons & Masonry. General Jackson was overruled in a strong desire he manifested to visit the Grand Lodge of Mass.tts. & as you may remember I was sent to apologize and drew upon me the vituperations of the whole anti masonic body in that state. Have a talk with Pepon and endeavour to persuade him to render my resignation acceptable to the Brethren in the city.

We have gone on improving. The Nullifiers, the Leaders I mean vince in the house; but have to submit to the superior talents of Petigru & Memminger. The latter, especially, has covered himself with glory. Seriously he has deservedly attained a very high reputation. He has decided to go to Raleigh to plead for the alterations recommended to be made in the Charter. I think it will be serviceable to him personally and useful to the scheme. We could not oppose it and certainly if we had not aided it in both houses & even borne it through the house all the Measures connected with it must have failed. If Blanding and Hayne have their way & the stockholders are not roused to a sense of their own interests all connected with the promotion of the plan will suffer in their reputations. I must some how put myself *vector in curiam* in the matter. To have attempted it here would have jeopardied the passage of the bill & resolutions.

We shall go on Thursday toward the PeeDee as far as we can. It is very unfortunate that both our Overseers should have left us, so that the extensive estate of young Izard has to be regulated anew, as well as our own. It is now 9 oclock and I am very much fatigued having been in the Senate since 10 oclock with the exception of a short recess.

I made a speech on Texas which proved acceptable, there were several objects in view in making this move, one was to expose Mr. McDuffie's ignorance and arrogance & to secure the credit to ourselves of having defeated every one of his recommendations. I wish Memminger could go on to Washington & explain the state of our affairs here. Such a mission would be highly useful to me, as I have every reason to believe he is my fast friend,

With united regards to Miss Margaret, I am

as ever your friend

J. R. Poinsett

White house  
6 January 1837

My dear friend

We reciprocate your good wishes for the coming & succeeding years to you and yours. May they be bright and happy.

Mr. Bennett did write me word that he would come up and see me, and I am in daily & hourly expectation of seeing him. I shall be much gratified in talking over with him the affairs of the summer and concerting if practicable some plan for future operations. By the way I never answered Wotherspoon's application about the expenses of the Pinckney election. Besides other and cogent reasons I cannot identify myself with the opponents of Legare and other older friends. In fact I contributed not a cent to the operations of the other party and wish to stand neutral in the past contest. I feel that I shall have a difficult card to play; but I cannot separate myself from those who stood together in the trying scenes of the last three years, and must strive to carry them with me. I should be glad to see Mr. Webster as a friend not a politician if he is opposed to the present administration. Personally I ought to be opposed to it. It's overthrow would promote my political advancement; but I regard Van Buren as the safest man we can have to secure our southern interests; and I go for the country. If Webster does come you must bring him to see me & we will show him the art and mystery of planting rice.

I wish you would call at the Courier office & request Mr. King to send me to Georgetown the weekly paper, the same sent to Greenville. It is fortnight now since I have seen a Charleston Paper.

I wrote to Pepoon by this mail. I suppose *Patrick*<sup>8</sup> will be elected. Nothing but continued tempests will prevent us from being in town on or before the 18th.

Mrs. Poinsett unites with me in best wishes to Miss Margaret & I remain as ever

Your sincere friend

J. R. Poinsett

<sup>8</sup> Philip Patrick was running to supersede Pepoon as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

White House  
9 January 1837

My dear friend

I received a letter from Steedman requesting me to give him a few bottles of the Serceal wine, which has been declared pricked to mix with some of Leacock's wine,<sup>9</sup> which he thinks it will impart a rich flavour to. Do comply with the request, and I think as soon as I come to town I will purchase a quarter cask of March's wine & pour the residue of the Serceal into it with the same object.

I wish with all my heart you could sell the other parcel at a good price. In the first place I shall need the money this year for I have made a short crop and have improvements going on at the homestead; and in the next I do not want to move the wine until it is sold. I must do so however for after you have the house I should be unwilling to keep it there. The Grove will be vacant after 1 Febr. seek for me a Tenant or a purchaser. The first at 800 Ds. the 2nd. at \$20,000 and terms easy.

Yours in haste  
J. R. Poinsett

South Santee  
7th Feb. 1837

My dear Friend

I left town without making any arrangement for paying Wother-  
spoon<sup>10</sup> and as we rest here today thought I might as well drop you a line to request you would pay him \$200 on receiving so much for the wines, and moreover to say to you not to lose the sale by exacting too high a price. I suppose no reasonable man who has good taste will refuse to give \$48 for the best & 36 for the remainder and so let it go if no more is to be had.

Do say to Jefferson that I beg he will not let Oneale have any timber on my account without an order from me. He may think himself authorized from getting his estimate to commence the job, whereas I do not intend it should be done.

<sup>9</sup> Serceal (*Encl. Brit.* 13th Ed. art. Madeira) and Leacock's two sorts of madiera wines. *Pricked* wine has become, or is beginning to become sour. *O.E.D.* Colonel Charles John Steedman, was Naval Officer at the Custom House.

<sup>10</sup> Robert Wotherspoon, Merchant. (?)



I will write Mr. Bennett as soon as I get home about the rail road and other matters, *my own* rail road, I mean. I wish you would talk to Mr. Willington about the course of his paper towards the administration. I feel more interested about it since I have seen the abusive language of the Mercury towards V.B. & the party. I have no personal object in view for V.B. has never shown himself friendly towards me; But think the interests of the south & So. Ca. are concerned in his success.

I wish when on your driving excursions you wd. make a tour to John's street, I think it is, to a cart builder & wheel wright's shop belonging to James Ferguson, where a colored man belonging to him works well & faithfully. [I] want a pair of cart wheels, which I pray you bespeak for me and order them sent to Messrs. Lewis & Robertson's E. B. and tell me the price, that I may direct them to pay for them. Our kind regard & remembrances to Margaret & the rest of the family,

Ever yours truly

J. R. Poinsett.

White house

26th. Feb. 1837

My dear friend

The Southern Patriot is right for once. I set off in an hour for Washington to take my seat in the cabinet as Secretary of War. Remember Mr. Bennett *must* succeed me in the Senate. I know he secretly wished it before and would have offered if I had not been the candidate. Say nothing positively of this except to McCrady. I do not wish my friends to say much about until Senate have confirmed the nomination. In that contingency I wish you to employ some competent person to recork the wine and pack it for me, numbering it as you have done in your letter and have it shipped for me to Washington via Baltimore or Alexandria. We will give it to our friends there & think they will think better of it than the convivial meeting at Hammond's. I knew there was a great difference in the quality of the wine but believe the best as good as any selling for 4 & 5 Ds. a bottle. I wish you could have sold enough to pay Wotherspoon. I must take some other way of doing it. Mrs. Poinsett sends her love to Margaret in which sentiments I unite cordially.

We go to Cheraw in our carriage & thence by stage to Washington.

God bless you all  
ever yours truly  
J. R. Poinsett

Washington  
23 March 1837

My dear Friend

If I were to sell the wine I certainly would not take 20 nor 30 dollars a dozen; but beg you to present to our friend Wotherspoon 10 dozen of the wines he is most pleased with as a mark of my friendship & regard. The rest I will thank you to have recocked only and well packed to be shipped to me here. I have had some experience in the transportation of wine & know that it will suffer less sent to me as it is on its lees than bottled off clear. It will require some months to settle & ought therefore to be sent soon. I think it would be better to send the quarter cask "*composition*" to Washington than to bottle it first. I am much obliged to Steedman for the trouble he has taken in this matter.

I take it for granted Pinckney will succeed in his election for Mayor<sup>11</sup> & wish him success for I have reason to believe he will go for the administration. Is there any prospect of his getting his paper established?

I think you have committed an error in not forcing out Mr. Bennett I assure you I regard his succeeding me as one of the most important and grateful results of my appointment. How can we reconcile the declarations of honorable gentlemen, who from the purest motives urged him to take my place on the ticket with their actual conduct?

We are going on here harmoniously; but the labour of regulating my office & despatching the multifarious business constantly before me and receiving innumerable visits & applications is overwhelming. Mrs. Poinsett has been ill: but is now walking about her chamber. She unites with me in love to Margaret.

The termination of the Florida war will relieve me from much of

<sup>11</sup> Pinckney was mayor of Charleston for 1837, 1838 & 1839.

my most harrassing duty. Keep me informed of what is going on in Charleston & in the State.

Yours truly  
J. R. Poinsett

Washington  
11 May 1837

My dear friend

Having put you in communication with Treat I will now do so with another important personage. Bee can be of service, and there is no occasion to trust him with any of the proceeds or with any power.

I am glad Julius Pringle is with you, and it has occured to me that the wine may be packed in Barrels more economically than in boxes and equally safe; for I have received some wine so packed without a breakage.

I am still in hopes of being able to visit home for a few days. If possible I should like to do so by the next trip of the boat; but if not the next after. I shall write to Mr. Bennett. Mrs. Poinsett is gratified by & grateful for his most kind & friendly invitation; but as we go home to work and to get ready to return in three days she must live in her work shop.

I hope things will get better; but I believe they must get worse first. If the difficulties strewn so thickly in our path by the last administration were cleared away, we would walk straight and give our friends no trouble nor afford our enemies any triumph. I shall strive hard to inculcate my notions of currency and of the duties of govt. towards the business of the country into our friends here. If it were not for the fearful state of things in the commercial cities I could leave my office for a few days; but I do not like to go from here at a period when such vital questions are discussed.

James H. Smith<sup>12</sup> writes me that they want to start Judge Huger, I think with due deference to that party that such a desire is at variance with their former conduct. They urged Mr. Bennett to accept the nomination when I was a candidate and continued to do so long after I was announced. Did they wish to elect Mr.

<sup>12</sup> After that year James Smith Rhett.

Bennett or only to oppose me? The answer to this will be given by their conduct now.

Mrs. P. unites with me in love to Margaret.

Yours truly,  
J. R. Poinsett

Washington  
20th April 1837

My dear Friend

I do not know whether I am the first person to whom Mr. Bennett has communicated his decision or not. I hope not; but lest it should be so I hasten to inform you, and beg that you will make it generally known. I suspect that some of those who urged him to allow himself to be nominated last year will not be so well satisfied that he should do this. They cannot however with any semblance of consistency oppose him. He thinks that his determination will interfere with the ambitious plans of others and mentions Toomer and Edwards!<sup>13</sup> Never mind if it does; there may be others to be proposed whom it would be more difficult to pass over or set aside and I beg of you to move in this matter without an instants delay. In such matters it is of the last importance to take the initiative.

I am getting on pretty smoothly in the affairs of the office; but as I have back business of long standing some of it, to bring up, as well as the current business to keep down I am very hard worked. The cession of hostilities in Florida takes a load from my mind and will soon give me a disposeable force to place upon the Texan frontier. The army is in a sad state and requires regeneration. The bickering between Gaines & Scott and the part their officers take in the quarrel is a fruitful source of evil. All will come right however in time.

I am glad to hear you say that you think a revolution may be wrought in the State in favor of the administration. Mr. Webster is forced to take a course that no Southern man can approve and the conduct of the fanatics at the North is calculated to unite the democracy of the South & North in favor of the administration. Here we labour under great difficulties and embarassments created by the acts of others. When once they are overcome and our path

<sup>13</sup> Joshua W. Toomer and Edward H. Edwards, representatives from St. Philip's & St. Michaels. 1836

cleared we will walk straight and the people will be satisfied with our wisdom & discretion. Julius Pringle takes charge of this letter. Take his counsel about sending the wine and then do it forthwith.

With regard to the Texan lands I will put the matter entirely in your hands & would be glad it should stand in your name. You shall have one third, or more if you think that offer unreasonable & I will aid you all I can in their location and settlement. You can correspond with Treat on the subject, who knows all about such matters. James Treat, New York. The Texan Chargés or Ministers are both absent. I daresay Genl. Houston would lend his aid.

If you leave the Custom house I wish you could recommend poor Spencer,<sup>14</sup> who writes in piteous guise about his poverty and desire to have a place in the customs. He tells me, there is money due for the picture. From his own showing he acted like an Ass; but I am sorry for him. Tell him if you please, that I take an interest in him; but can do nothing in the matter of the picture. There is a manifest impropriety in my taking part in my own pictorial glorification.<sup>15</sup>

I am happy to learn that your domestic affairs go on smoothly I am not disappointed in this, for I always *anticipated* that the family would be satisfied after the truth was made manifest by your own conduct. Mrs. Poinsett unites with me in love to Margaret and affectionate regards to the rest of the family.

Do not forget to see Wotherspoon & such upon Mr. Bennett's nomination. He must be in the field without demur or delay—tell Steedman I rely upon him.

I sent Mr. Bennett an invitation to West Point. I hope he will accept it. Condyl<sup>16</sup> is here.

Washington  
21st. April 1837

Dr. Josh. Johnson

Charleston

Dear Jos.

I received a letter a few days ago from Mr. Bennett in which he says, that he is *decided* and will be a candidate to succeed me in the

<sup>14</sup> Where he was then an inspector.

<sup>15</sup> *Vide supra. p. 46, this Vol.*

<sup>16</sup> Thomas D. Condyl, U. S. Marshall in Charleston.

Senate. He is so retiring and uncommunicative on such subjects that I am afraid he may not make his wishes known to his friends. If he is to be the candidate, and I think after what passed on the eve of my election, he ought to be, the sooner he is announced as such the better. He speaks of others whose expectations he thinks may be thwarted & especially Toomer and Edwards. The latter is out of the question, and the former has not deserved so well at our hands as Mr. Bennett.

I am going on tolerably well, and Mrs. Poinsett's restored health relieves me from my greatest anxiety.

Condy is here and gives a great account of the Pinckney Dinner. Will he be the next Mayor? I think no one but Hayne could oppose him with any probability of success; and I doubt the policy of the attempt.

Condy says they are committing depredations on the trees & plants at the Grove. My quondam neighbors Mrs. Davis & the good Parson<sup>17</sup> and even Condy himself might interfere to prevent theft. I wonder if the good people believe they are guilty of petit Larceny when they carry off a tree.

I am puzzled at the contradictory reports from Mexico. The last rumors are that the Invasion of Texas has been abandoned. I cannot trust to this and in the absence of all positive information must proceed to render that frontier safe.

Fortunately the termination of the florida war places troops at my disposal for this purpose. I do not mean to complain of what has been done at home and abroad; but right glad shall I be when all former measures and their consequences shall have passed away and we shall be left to the faults and errors we ourselves may commit.

I wish very much to visit Charleston for a few days some time next month, to break up the establishment in Broad Street; but dread the labor of bringing up the business which must wait my return. At all events I must despatch all that has accumulated before I came into office before I can venture; and then shall go and return in the same boat, which will give me only three whole days at home.

<sup>17</sup> The Rev. John Bachman whose home stood near the Grove, where is now the High School of Charleston.

You will do me a favor by seeing Mr. Bennett and conferring with him on the subject of the first part of this letter.

Mrs. Poinsett unites with me in kind remembrances to Mrs. Johnson and the rest of the family.

with affectionate regards

yours truly

J. R. Poinsett

My dear Sir

I hasten to reply to your note of this date. It is quite true that at the urgent request of our Friend Mr. Poinsett, and the desire earnestly expressed of several here; I have consented once more to throw myself into the stream of popular opinion. *You know with what reluctance* I do this; and the strength of the obligation which impels it.

To the discretion of my friends I submit the results. And (I need hardly assure you) shall be perfectly content with the issue, should it furnish Charleston with a more desired and a better qualified Senator, they will therefore pursue that course which policy & the public good suggests.

Yours very truly

& with great regard

Ths. Bennett

Dr. Jos. Johnson

26th April 1837

Washington

(No date; but postmarked

Washington Ju. 6)

My dear Friend

I received your letter about the wine and the affairs of Texas. Of the former I am glad to have so good an account; and hope Julius will prove in the right. His opinion is corroborated by that of Wotherspoon—*nous verrons*. Young Zavala was here yesterday. He promises to go home (Texas) by way of Charleston & I am to introduce him to you. As he is going to New York I said nothing abt. the Lands. But no doubt he can and will set that matter right and place me upon his Father's reserved rights, and you must arrange the matter with him when you see him in Charleston.

I do not yet abandon the idea of paying my promised visit this

month. In the meantime I think you had better not act too boldly in asserting my claim to Texas Lands.

I think it may be managed quietly. It is important to my position not to be assailable in such matters.

With respect to the Bank, I think much of it; but it is a matter of difficulty & delicacy and somewhat of doubtful policy. The cities and merchants do not constitute the whole democracy of the country & the Whigs are treacherous and selfish like all politicians.

Mrs. Poinsett is well & would join in love to Margaret if she knew of my writing.

Yours truly  
J. R. Poinsett

Washington  
11 August 1837

My dear Friend

I owe you an apology for having so long delayed replying to your letter of the 12th July and all I can say in my own behalf is that I have delayed writing because I was unwilling to write a refusal to what will appear to you and your friends a simple and reasonable request. The difficulty lies in the circumstance of young Wesner having been at the Military Academy. I knew nothing at all of the circumstances under which he left it; but having found that institution in a state of great decadence I determined to adopt the most rigid rules with regard to its government and having announced them a regard for my own character as well my earnest desire to restore the academy to its former usefulness compel me to adhere to them. One of the chief causes of the relaxation of the system of discipline and of the application to study on the part of the cadets may be traced to the facility which they found either to return to it after dismissal or to obtain commissions on much easier terms than four years hard study.

Now I am really desirous of obliging you and serving the young applicant and if there is any other office for which he is fit and disposed to undertake the duties of, and within my gift I will be happy to give it to him. In a few months I intend to remodel the Indian department and think it probable if he would like the service of the frontier that I might find employment for him there of a permanent nature.



Genl. Hamilton was here yesterday, he assured me of the cordial support of himself & his friends for Mr. Bennett and considers his election certain if his more immediate friends make the usual exertions, which I am happy to see they are doing.

Mrs. Poinsett unites with me in love to Margaret and regards to the rest of the family,

Yours truly

J. R. Poinsett

Washington

17th. Octr. 1837

My dear Friend

Congress adjourned yesterday after a most laborious session; and as the members had to work hard themselves, for what labor is so wearisome as listening for twelve long hours to interminable speeches, they made us work too. I have not had an instant's leisure to write even to a friend to whom I can indite an epistle without care or thought.

A wonderful change has been wrought in the feelings of our South Carolina delegates. Mr. Calhoun is disposed to be sociable & communicative. We have, as he says, come on his ground and he shall not therefore emigrate; but abide with us. He rejoices at having left the *Nationals* and being once more united with the Democracy. He brings with him some accession of strength and I am not sorry to see the strength of the South united. With the exception of Waddy Thompson the delegation will I think go with us, and I have therefore great hopes of the whole state being with the administration at the next election. Legaré is as a matter of course with the conservatives; but is anxious to be regarded as an administration man. He will fly off ever & anon but on the whole will I think go right after he has been here another session. He made a favorable impression as to talents & acquirements; but is regarded as an unstable man in politics. Politics here mean party.

Besides the pest of continued business applications from members, the army & the war I have had an host of Indians to talk & listen to. I have made some advantageous treaties however and staved off a frontier war for which I am not prepared. I don't want to fight until I am ready and if I can keep the savages quiet for a year or two I will, with the aid of congress, keep them harm-

less ever after. My peace council was a thing to be seen. I believe none present will ever forget it & the crowd was great.<sup>18</sup>

You will be pleased to hear that thus far my health & strength have been equal to my labors, and if I can catch sufficient time for exercise I shall probably be able to weather the winter. Mrs. Poinsett maintains her health and is becoming more reconciled to her removal. Not entirely however, which I think fortunate, for we must all have something to complain of & murmur about or we should lack bile for the necessary functions of digestion. Do tell Mr. Bennett that I shall write him very soon and—but it is scarce necessary to say that I would gladly have done so before if time had been allowed me. When congress is not here I can despatch my business at the office; but during the session I am obliged to bring it home; for it rarely happens that from 9 to 2 I am alone five minutes. I am afraid that I shall not be popular. No—it cannot be. It is decided & will not be reversed—are sad words to hear & harsh to speak and the kind, conciliating, tone of my predecessor has made them necessary for me to use frequently.<sup>19</sup> They will get used to my mode of transacting business after a while and all will be right as far as the duties of the office are concerned.

I sent to Mr. Bennett a Lt. Powell who is a good officer and engaged on a dangerous service. I think you will like him, and I hope he will distinguish himself. I have sent some fine fellows to Florida and if the war is not terminated it will be no fault of mine. Mrs. Poinsett unites with me in love to Margaret & kind regards to all the family.

Yours truly

J. R. Poinsett

What do you think of my offering Champlin<sup>20</sup> an Indian agency in the far west. I shall have one disposeable in another year. The salary is 1500 ds.—a house and land to cultivate ad libitum & a fine chance to establish a growing family of equivocal birth

<sup>18</sup> Among them Black Hawk and Keokuk, for the Sauks, the Foxes and the Winnebagoes. *Dic. Am. Biog.* art. Keokuk.

<sup>19</sup> Immediately his predecessor was Benjamin F. Butler of New York, Attorney General under Jackson, who acted as Secretary of War after the resignation of Lewis Cass in Oct. 1836. Cass is probably referred to.

<sup>20</sup> Samuel Champlin, Boarding Officer at the Custom House.

and no particular colour. If you think well of it, talk to him about it & let me know if he would like it.

J. R. P.

Do say to Mr. Wesner jr. that I have received his letter & shall bear in mind his application and hope soon to be able to do something for him. How old is he?

Washington

17th Novr. 1837

My dear friend

I have this instant received your letter of the 14th Instant and will steal a moment to answer it and a former for which I am indebted to you. I perceive with great regret that your situation is no longer so comfortable as I had hoped it would have been on your marriage. Did I overrate your tact or are the difficulties of your position so much increased? In my passage through life I have found too much sensibility to trifle, and regard to our own feelings of what is due to ourselves, the chief cause of unhappiness. I do not desire that you should sacrifice your self respect; but you ought to bend more to circumstances. There is not a more manageable man than Mr. Bennett. His heart overflows with kindness and never resists an appeal from those he loves. But you must show you do love him and convince him of it by your actions and attentions. He is morbidly sensitive and ought to be treated accordingly. Now surely there is nothing degrading in doing so to one so really worthy & to whom you stand in the relation of a son. As to the womenkind he likes, why he is as civil to them as possible & as he can desire. It is better he should meet them as often as he desires at his own house than have to seek the society he prefers out of it and finally be driven to their arms. Do not tell me about Pride & proper feelings! Consult your own happiness and that of your excellent wife and conform to circumstances. Nor must you think it is too late. Either I know nothing of human nature or the day you both change your tone on that subject will be hailed by Mr. Bennett as one of the happiest of his life. Bear & forbear or you will be miserable and make others so. Be ruled or depend upon it Mr. B will! Having given you a lecture let me thank you for your care of my books. I should like to have all the Military works & the manuscript of Zine (?) sent me. I miss

several things Hercules was to have packed & sent; but as Pringle will go soon I will charge him to enquire about them.

I have written to Memminger asking him to aid in settling my affairs. If he would take charge of them & wind them up he would confer a lasting obligation upon me. Do talk with & explain matters to him.

I am very busy preparing for the coming session. My Dept. is in horrible confusion and I am devising means to restore it to order. If I had been here some years ago when such matters were more familiar to me I should have done better. If the reign is to be over in 4 yrs. I must work the harder for my mark must be strong & deep. The war goes bravely on; and no field was ever better provided; but the labour attending these preparations renders it necessary so to organize the Dept. that success should not be made to depend upon its chief. The present organization of many branches without a trunk or a head is unmilitary to say the least of it & most inefficient.

Mrs. P. would unite in love to Margaret if she knew I was writing.

ever with great regard

your true & affectionate friend

J. R. Poinsett

## THE JOURNAL OF JOHN BLAKE WHITE

Edited by PAUL R. WEIDNER

(Continued from July)

### III

I had more than once before been to visit Saint Pauls Cathedral, The Monument, &c., but to gratify several friends, Austin, Walter, Dana &c. &c. I accompanied them first to *the Monument*. It is situated not far from London Bridge, and was constructed at the expense of the City, by that great Architect Sir Christopher Wren, in commemoration of the destructive fire which happened in the year 1666, and which swept away the greater part of the City. At that time the plague was making horrid devastation among the inhabitants, and all who could had fled to the Country; what seemed at first however as a double calamity, proved afterwards sent as a blessing by the interposition of Heaven for the fire put a period to the effects of this dreadful pestilence. The monument is a beautiful floated column, of 202 feet in hight, after the doric order. The Pedistal is proportionably spacious, and adorned externally with sculpture of the most masterly performance of many fine alegorical figures. Charles II in whose reign this event happened, is represented, stretching forth the arm of power, and arresting by one hand the progress of the flames, while with the other, he drives the Monster (the plague) from his gates, & invites nymphs of industry to enter. We enter a door from the pedistal, (which inside affords a comfortable little habitation) and ascend a flight of steps, to an Iron Balcony above, whence we have a lovely and commanding prospect of the City of London and the adjoining country. The pinnacle is crowned with a gilded flame. If the day be the least windy, one may feel the monument totter beneath them. It is a subject of most serious uneasiness to the neighborhood, which is indeed a very crowded one, and closely build up around it. The City have offered an immense sum to whomsoever will undertake to pull it down, but no one can be found to make the attempt. The keeper informed us of a certain shoemaker, who

some years since, threw himself from the railings and was dashed to atoms by the fall.

After being fully gratified here, we next proceeded to Saint Pauls Cathedral. The height of this stupendous pile to the top of the Ball and Cross is 340 feet. The length is 500 feet, the breadth of the Cross Aisle is 180 feet. Unfortunately from its situation this magnificent structure can only be viewed at so short a distance that most of its beauties are lost to the beholder. It was built in the reign of James I, the first stone being laid in the year 1633, by Inigo Jones, and it was brought to its present state of magnificence by Sir Christopher Wren.<sup>1</sup> The noble dome of St. Pauls, is a subject well worthy of attention, and justly fills the mind of the beholder with astonishment at the boldness of that enterprising mind which first conceived the noble thought of sweeping as it were by magic power, an Arch like that, at a height so daring and stupendous. To behold this noble work, and to contemplate it properly, is to be filled with admiration of that Genius which conceived and executed this design. Here I might dwell indeed, and delight in this reveree of adoration, but for the invidious thought, that every stone from its foundation to its apex, is cemented with the sweat and blood of my fellow beings. But away, away! I come to view the curiosities of Britons Isle not through the scrutinizing eye of the rigid moralist, but through that of the youthful inthusiast. I will not turn from the banquet, because the Butcher, with unrelenting hand, has caused the lamb to bleed.

On entering Saint Pauls the magnitude of the pillars and the grandness of the Architecture, first strike the attention, and boldly tell us of our comparative littleness. A sort of imposing and majestic silence, reigns throughout, and fills the mind with reverence and awe. The long extended Aisle, at the extremity of which each ordinary object appears so insignificant, the high and vaulted roofs from which but few sounds are reechoed, or at least but faintly heard, fully denote the extent and magnitude of this prodigious structure. In advancing to the centre, the building then assumes

<sup>1</sup> White's errors here are almost too obvious to need attention. James I died in 1625. Inigo Jones's work on old St. Paul's consisted principally of the addition of a Classic portico to the west front of the church, which was totally destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. The church White visited is entirely the work of Wren.

the Cathedral form of a Cross. From this spot, the huge concavity of the dome, with its ceiling ornamented with paintings, representing the twelve Apostles, is to be seen to the best advantage, though not without considerable pain to the beholder from being obliged to view it so perpendicularly. In a convenient situation about the centre of the Aisles, are two magnificent monuments lately erected in marble to the memory of Dr. Sam'l Johnson, on the left, and Benevolent Howard, as he is commonly called, to the right, of the entrance of the Chapel of —<sup>2</sup> formed in the upper end of the Cross. We were not conducted into a small door, which lead to a wide flight of steps of most easy ascent, where we were shewn a library which contained many ancient books and manuscripts, particularly a manuscript on parchment of a Hebrew Bible, in which it is said there appears to be not the slightest slip of the pen or blemish. They say it was transcribed several hundred years ago by a certain Monk, through religious zeal and passtime. From this apartment there descends, what they call a geometrical staircase. It is spiral & built of stone, and is supported alone by the stone at the bottom and that at the top. Here also there is a small wooden model of Saint Paul's exhibited, extremely neat and curious. From a convenient position above, a fine view of the inside is afforded from the lower extremity of the shaft of the Cross. Here are displayed the various colour[s], (many in a most tattered condition, which bespeaks an honorable resistance even in the vanquished) taken, some in India, on the continent, and others in America, during the revolution. We hence ascend, still by a like noble flight of steps, to the whispering gallery, which is situated at the base of the Dome, and defended by iron railings. This is indeed a curiosity. Its diameter is . . . feet; notwithstanding, the lowest whisper may be heard at any opposite point, as though the speaker were within an inch of your ear: but it is necessary that the speaker apply his lips closely to the wall, & to speak distinctly in order to be well understood. The slamming of the small door at which we enter, produces a sound similar to the discharge of a heavy cannon. Proceeding a little higher, we come to the first Balcony, which is also about the base of the exterior of the Dome.

<sup>2</sup> The statues of Dr. Johnson and John Howard (1726-1790) stand at the entrances of the North and South Choir Aisles respectively. White seems to have mistaken the Choir for a chapel.

From which position a view of the utmost extremities of the metropolis, and of a vast extent of most beautifully variegated country, covered with Towns and villages and intersected by canals and lakes and Rivers at once burst upon the beholder. But here the powers of description fail. 'Tis best to leave the work to Fancy. From the Cupola, at the summit of the Dome a still wider view expands itself: thence the sea coast, to the distance upwards of 50 miles, is plainly visable. We did not ascend into the Ball and Cross, altho' it be practicable, for the steps to it were reported unsound: within the Ball it is said a half a douzen men may dine at once with convenience.

Shortly after my arrival in England I here witnessed a grand procession, which assembled at St. Pauls, where divine worship was performed. At that time I had an opportunity of seeing the *Prince of Wales*, and several other members of the Royal family, but on one so particularly struck my attention as the prince, who, to say all that is good of him, is a most elegant and handsome man.

At another time since, I witnessed here one of the most pleasing and interesting sights imaginable. In company of some of my female acquaintances, I came to attend the preaching of a charity sermon, for the benefit of the Orphans of London and Westminster. The whole Cathedral was fitted up for the occasion, with seats raised to a great height, one above the other. The children were all fully displayed to view, robed in white. How many hundreds I will not pretend to specify. The concourse of people upon this occasion was prodigious, all eagerly pressing forward to partake in this grateful offering. The collection made on that day, was bountiful, and well calculated I was informed to make the orphans hearts "to sing for joy."

During the spring and summer months Hyde Park and that of Saint James's are of an afternoon favourite places of resort to ladies and gentlemen. They are used as a promenade in the forenoon during the winter months; Saint James's is commonly used of an evening in summer and commonly are prodigiously crowded. At this place are sometimes to be seen, some of the most beautiful women, all of whom appear in the richest and most fassionable aparel. Here the amateur in beauty may indulge his fancy and gratify his taste from a thousand beauties. The serpentine river, as it is called, situated in Hyde Park, affords in winter, a safe and beautiful place for skating. When the weather will permit at that



season of the year, thousands resort thither for that amusement. Here I have skated a thousand times. After a heavy fall of snow, & much cold weather, I accompanied a party of young Ladies, to enjoy this novel scene. Several, more courageous than the rest ventured upon the ice, but several paid for their temerity by a fall.

There are in this metropolis, a vast number of places of entertainment besides coffee houses & Taverns, properly called eating houses. Some of these are very genteel places and are much frequented by decent company. Here one may be accommodated with a good dinner for one and sixpence or two shillings, paying extra for your table drink or your wine. From about one o'clock to three, these places accommodate a vast number of people, [who] take their dinner, pay their bill, and are off, making room for others to succeed them. The french houses of this description, & of which there are several, are commonly well attended, and here their cookery is I think preferable to that of the English; at least what they present you is displayed with more taste, and in general their dishes are better flavoured and are more highly seasoned. I only speak here of the comparison between houses of this particular description, for in London, if one be disposed to pay well for it, you may be accommodated and served in every respect in as handsome a style of elegance, as in any part of the world. But the poor french who are here thrown on the bounty in some measure of the English, find themselves in a degree compelled to make these little efforts to please, and intice their customers to continue their support. At these latter places for instance, your waiter, will be pleased, and thank you respectfully for a penny when you are about to retire; at an English Coffe house or eating house, your waiter will hardly condescend to accept less than a shilling, and will almost conceive himself insulted, if he be offered less than sixpence. Some of these places are conducted on a still more moderate scale, where journeymen, & the lower classes of tradespeople resort for their meals. Here, there are good soups, and plain victuals served up, in a decent manner to customers as they come in. A good meal may here be had for sixpence eightpence, tenpence, or a shilling. The meats at these places are all second handed, that is, purchased up from the various coffee houses, taverns &c. and here disposed of, & messed up to the best advantage. The refuse of these houses, again are purchased up by other houses still inferior, till at length they form a hotchpot at the cellars of Wapping, where

the hungry man may dine for a penny, with his knife and fork and platter chained to the board. Thus, perhaps the adventures of a joint of Beef, from the stall of the Butcher to its final consumption, in some cases, would be almost as wondrous and amusing as the adventures of a guinea: for even after the flesh is quite scraped from the bones, the very bones themselves are by means of a . . . converted into a nutritive kind of soup with which the poor, are gratuitously supplied, by institutions established for charitable purposes, throughout the City. These establishments were particularly beneficial, during the year 1800 when in consequence of a general scarcity, even of wheat, thousands of poor people, but for them, must have perished with hunger. Nothing that can be useful, is here lost or misapplied. And not even the carcass of a dead horse, but is purchased, and appropriated, if not to the nourishment of man, yet for the purpose of saving to them so much useful food, as would else be thrown away upon cats and dogs; for such kinds of meat, with the offal of other animals, become the subject of emolument to certain of the lower classes of people, who daily hawk it about the streets, in carts and wheelbarrows. It is a subject of curious speculation to me, to remark, how everything here, in the eating way, is most carefully husbanded. In the higher classes of society, all seems dealt out with profusion and abundance—I might almost say with wastefulness—did I not find that what was scattered from the Banquet tables of the voluptuary or the epicure only fell at less expense and with greater profusion on the humble board of the poor and indigent citizen. Little or nothing is allowed to be lost, but disposed of with the utmost œconomy—*The British Museum* I had once an opportunity of visiting in company with the Revd. Dr. Hewit (formerly minister of the Scotch Church in South Carolina).<sup>3</sup> To say that this place is the re-

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Alexander Hewatt (or Hewat) (ca. 1745-ca. 1829) resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian (or Scotch) Church, Charleston, about 1775 and returned to England because he was not in sympathy with the growing Revolutionary sentiment in the colony. He achieved fame as author of *An Historical Account of the Rise of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia*, in two volumes, published in London, 1779. Cf. George Howe, *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina*, 1780. Edward McCrady, *History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719-1776*, New York, 1899, pp. vi and 443-444.

According to White's list of addresses, inserted in his sketch-book, Dr. Hewat resided in Devonshire Street.

ceptacle of every thing that is valuable or curious would only be reechoing what is known and declared by all the world. My hasty progress through these extensive apartments stored with many various invaluable relics, was but little calculated to afford me more than a very transient gratification, and my curiosity only answered in some respects of minor consideration. Here several Mummies, as taken from the Catacombs of Egypt, within the wooden cases in which they were originally embalmed are kept, as subjects well deserving the attention of the Curious. What a field of speculation may these objects open to the mind! Perhaps what we now behold, a disgusting mass of matter, was once capable of charming his hearers by his eloquence of enlarging their minds by the powers of his comprehensive Genius, of captivating all by the elegance of his person and the suavity of his manners. Perhaps, some hundred years ago, this lothesome corse, was the charm and delight of every circle; upon her ruby lips perhaps dwelt all the graces, and a thousand Cupids lurked with insidious views among the dimples of her cheeks, & sported in her flowing locks. Perhaps, some blithe Coquette, who triumphed in the power of her charms, and gloried in her victories. Perhaps on that head, which is now laid so low, once glittered a Diadem, and thousands with deferential homage bowed to its supremacy.—Perhaps—But where might all my suppositions end? I will ask no more what once they were, but consider only, what now they are—a disgusting, misshapen, offensive mass—a mere thing, a curiosity, filling up a lumber room!

At this place we were shewn the portrait of the celebrated Briton,<sup>4</sup> originally a Coalheaver, but the great friend and patron of music and the man who first introduced concerts, & (I think) Oratorios into England. He was frightened to death by a ventriloquist, who in conjunction with some of his friends, meant only to pass a jest or trick upon him. He was invited to partake of a sumptuous entertainment, at which, a fine carp of which he was peculiarly fond, was placed immediately in front of him. Britton, without much ceremony immediately made love to his favourite fish; but he had no sooner applied his fork to it, than a voice, as though

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Britton (ca. 1651–1714). A portrait of him, by Woolaston, is now in the National Portrait Gallery. The story of his death, the result of a ventriloquist's trick, seems to be authentic. Cf. Edward F. Rimbault, "Thomas Britton," *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, Vol. i (1804), p. 405.

issuing from the stewed carp, exclaimed, "You hurt me Britton," on which his knife & fork fell from his hand; the voice continued, "for this one act of cruelty, on (such a particular day) Britton shall be no more." He immediately rose from the table, sickened, & spite of every explanation, he died on the day predicted.

Some curious specimens, I cannot say of Art, but more properly of labor and of indefatigable perseverance, were here shewn us. Several heads, but more particularly one of Queen Anne, to all appearance resembling one of the finest copperplate engravings, but upon closer examination, & by the assistance of a magnifying glass, it appeared to be all performed with a pen, with which the finest lines of the face and even the eyebrows and eyelashes, were manuscripts of the Acts of Parliament passed during that Queens reign. Some of this writing was so fine, as not to be legible by the naked eye, nor even without the aid of a very powerful magnifier. The picture is small, not exceeding eight inches by ten. This artist discovers immortality, surely, not for the fire of his genius, but at least for the frugidity of his perseverance. There is here an admirable collection of minerals, likewise many antiquities and beautiful curiosities saved from the ruins of Pompeia. Their collection also of animals and insects is incredibly extensive. This is indeed a wondrous place, and if it be deserving the name wh[ic]h some have given it, of "The English toy shop" I still cannot but think that the child has been wonderfully judicious in the choice of her playthings.

Greenwich about four miles from London I frequently visited, being introduced to an agreeable family residing there by Miss Moultrie. This place was the Birthplace of Queen Elizabeth and is likewise deservedly celebrated for its Hospital, and for its beautiful and extensive park, which is well stocked with deer. From a hill called one tree hill, the view of the Metropolis the Thames, the shipping, and the beautiful surrounding scenery, is one of the most enchanting prospects imaginable. The Hospital was founded by King William III. for invalid seamen. It stands on the Thames on a terrace 860 feet in length, and consists of four grand piles of building, separate from each other, though forming a perfect and elegant plan, viewed from the river. The two buildings next the river form a grand square, in the centre of which is erected a statue of George II. All the apartments are superbly adorned with the

finest paintings, mostly by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The Chapel is a very magnificent building—111 feet long & 52 broad—profusely adorned with paintings and sculpture. A very large & admirable painting by Mr. West is here seen, Saint Pauls shipwreck at . . . [Malta?]<sup>5</sup>

There are said to be upwards of 2400 pensioners, 149 nurses, & 3000 out pensioners provided for by this institution annually.

Returning once from Greenwich by water, a Press Gang came on board, scrupulously examining all on board who looked like a sailor, but happened to meet with no one to suit their fancy. Thanks to my pale face & slender make.

The Princess of Wales<sup>6</sup> resides here perfectly retired. Her apartments, are neat, and comparatively humble. The back opens into the park where she has a Grotto a small flower garden &c. &c. I once had an opportunity of seeing this unfortunate Lady. I had but a hasty view of her, though I thought her an elegant figure and of an interesting countenance. Greenwich Park, during Easter and Whitsuntide, is a grand place of Rendezvous for the populace of London; upon such occasions I have seen not less than 40 or 50,000 persons of both sexes assembled; a favourite amusement of the lads & lasses of a certain description is to roll down the hills together.

The favourite resort of my society & myself of an evening was the Cider Cellar, in Maiden Lane, near Covent Garden. At this place we were accommodated with the best of Cider, at a moderate rate, & with a supper if required, but what particularly pleased us, was to have an opportunity of seeing the vast variety of company which was ever to be met with at this place. It is a very fashionable place, and therefore, *although in a cellar*, all the world is to be found there. The celebrated professor Porson,<sup>7</sup> the best Grecian of his age, is here always to be found during his vacation from the

<sup>5</sup> The picture, one of West's innumerable Biblical subjects, is generally neglected by historians of art. Joseph Farington mentions West's "large picture in the Chapel at Greenwich" under the entry for January 1, 1795, as though it had just been completed. See *The Farington Diary*, ed. James Greig, New York, 1923, Vol. I, p. 83.

<sup>6</sup> After 1801 Caroline, Princess of Wales (whose separation from the Prince of Wales had occurred in 1796), resided at Montague House, Blackheath, adjoining Greenwich Park. It was here that White probably saw her.

<sup>7</sup> Richard Porson (1759–1808).

University, with his pipe and his pot of Cider. We have never had the chance however to see him. We often are highly diverted and amused at only listening to the various conversations which take place upon politics—this one topic has amused us by the hour. A similar source of pleasure to us is, in strolling into different Coffee houses, of an evening, there to read, or listen to the news of the Day. The bond Street Lounger, the character with wh[ic]h we more frequently meet at these places than almost any other, is among the most diverting. A singular occurrence befel us once, when dining at a Coffee house. Not far from where we sat, at a table decently spread and accommodated, sat five young men, in appearance in every respect of gentlemen. After they had dined, one of their company with a very polite genteel address advanced to our table and after offering many apologies for the liberty he had taken, informed us that there was a bet depending between them, which to determine they must needs refer to us. Preliminary compliments &c. being past, it appeared that a bet had been made relative to ourselves, some of their party having contended that we were russian gentlemen or spaniards. The matter however we soon resolved. They then informed us, that their wager was half a douzen of best Madeira, & as they had taken such a libery with us, requested that we would do them the honor to join their table and partake of their wine. This we declined, and as we were taking our glass ourselves, said we would be happy would they join & take a glass with us, which without further ceremony they did. The wine was called for, very pleasant chit chat went on, in the course of which we learnt the history of each man, each taking care to trumpet well his friend whenever he happened to retire for a moment. They presented us their several cards and pressed us to visit them, one of the party particularly inviting us to dine with him next day in the City. In the course of the evening, all except two retired, & even our own company gradually dropped off, leaving only Allston & myself. We at length called for our Bill and discharged it. They also called for theirs; they seemed a good deal confused, one went out and after a long time returned; we were about to retire, when we clearly discovered their difficulty. The Landlord would not suffer them to leave the house without paying their Bill, or leaving a suitable deposit, for they had not cash to satisfy his demands, for the very wine which had been drunk.

They seemed to be in a great pack of troubles, & Allston & I, taking compassion on their situation, paid their Bill, & liberated them. Through curiosity next day, we waited on them according to our invitation to dine in the City. At the place appointed, no one whom we expected was to be seen but there we found a note, *politely apologizing* for not being able to see us, in consequence of extreme indisposition. We all enjoyed the Joke, but Austin never ceased to laugh heartily at us for being duped by a set of Sharpers. Some evenings after, when we were at my room, laughing at the adventure, in the fold of the letter we found a Note of one Guinea which at least satisfied us for the money we had advanced.

I went with a large party to Renelaigh [Ranelagh]. This is a place much frequented by the best company; the price of admittance is high, which is one particular cause of its being generally attended by people of rank, & fortune. It is situated on the Thames, not far from Chelsea Hospital. The Rotunda is a very spacious circular building, most brilliantly illuminated; within, the choicest & best kind of refreshments are to be had, for which you pay proportionably. To this place, the time of fashionable resort is about midnight. The entertainment consists of the best kind of music & generally a display of fire works. The time had passed quite unobserved.

"Night's candles" were "burnt out, & jocund day Stood tiptoe on the misty mountain's tops," ere our party thought of retiring. This may be called indeed, turning night into day, which is pretty generally done by those who call themselves the *beau monde*. This is never so clearly evinced as at those entertainments which are called here *Routs*. The company is generally invited for a week before hand during which time preparations are made for the display of every kind of elegance profusion & extravagance. At the season when these Rows or Routs are in vogue, it sometimes happens that many at various places fall on the same night; nevertheless a Lady or Gentleman may take the whole tour, which duty may perhaps be gone through in the course of the night. These places are sometimes so thronged, that it is with the greatest difficulty you may pass either one way or the other; such a *jam* as this, is considered as the highest compliment that can be paid to the provider of the entertainment. The amusements at these places are, various kinds of games, but chiefly cards, at which many play



enormously high. Every body resorts here, for the express purpose of getting into, what may be called a *Genteel Crowd*, where he may have the satisfaction of enjoying every other luxury the season can admit of, except *Comfort and convenience*. Nor is the crowd without doors less pressing than within, for the street, sometimes for a considerable distance is almost impassable in consequence of the Coaches, Carriages &c.

Upon the whole however, there is no entertainment to which I would more gladly resort, than to one of this description. Mankind appears here beneath such a studied garb, that perhaps it is as easy to detect the fraud, if not indeed more easy, than if no artifice were assumed at all. But independent of such considerations, it is exceedingly agreeable to meet in society where all is levity, & although it be artful, is yet freedom and ease.

I went once, & once only to the Opera house, to witness the transport so highly extalled of seeing & hearing a Opera performed. The Stage, the Scenery, the Decorations, the Company, any one may admire, without putting his taste in question, but I always conclude that he has a thousand times more, or a thousand times less than I, when I hear him speak in raptures of an Opera.

I can't wonder at one's being highly gratified & amused, at a Masquerade Ball; of this entertainment I am particularly pleased. There are at these places characters admirably supported. I have always been only in mask and Domino; beneath this disguise there is better opportunity afforded of enjoying one'self; under a character you are more for the amusement of others. I here once met Allston. I recognized him even beneath his disguise, and I failed not to have much sport with him, before I made myself known. One is easily accommodated here, for a Masquerade, from any of the Masquerade shops, (of which there are many,) with a hat, mask & domino, for which you pay a trifle for the use of them during the evening. I meet at these entertainments, many adventures of a *charming nature*, though some which may as well sleep only in recollection.

*November 4th 1803<sup>8</sup>*

As I continually corresponded by letter with Mrs Kelsall & her daughters, about this time I looked for their return to London.

<sup>8</sup> Obviously a misdating. As a matter of fact, "November 4, 1803," is written into the Ms. as a substitute for what appears to be "November-May,"



We appointed to meet at Bath, and there spend a short time. I sat out in company with Allston in the Mail, and arrived safely, after an agreeable journey. It is situated in *Somersetshire* about 109 miles from London, and here I had the pleasure of meeting with Mrs Kelsall & her family after the absence of nearly two years. I took every opportunity while here, to visit in company with these Ladies, what ever might be considered worthy of notice in this beautiful town, one of the most beautiful no doubt in England. The buildings here, both public and private, may all be said to be magnificent, being all three stories in height, and built of a kind of white stone. Ones attention is first attracted by the Pumproom, (after first admiring the general grandeur of the Town) that being the place of chief rendezvous. It is a very elegant and spacious apartment, being 60 feet long & 46 wide. Within, is a marble statue of the late Richard Nash, Esqr. called commonly *Beau Nash*, the principal promoter of the elegance & conveniences of the celebrated watering place. An Neat kind of Bar is formed about the centre of the south side of the room, inclosing the pumps. Here all who come for the benefit of the Waters, are served in turn, by decent looking women, whose sole employment it is to attend, and serve all invalids. Hither, the Halt & the Lame, the deaf & the Dumb, & people laboring under every kind of complaint resort in crowds; those who can not walk, are brought in *sedan chairs*: which are here in much use. In the forenoon & again in the afternoon, within certain hours, the Pump room is the place of general resort. Here everyone is certain [to meet] his friends at Bath, if they be able to crawl. Here too, is a Book kept, in which every one enters his name, which greatly facilitates the intercourse of friends, who may instantly be informed, who is at Bath of his acquaintance. The company here amuse themselves by walking up

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so heavily deleted with black ink as to be almost illegible. The date should be 1802 if the chronology of the Journal is to be consistent. The next Journal entry for which a year date is given is April, 1803; and White sailed for the United States in October, 1803. It is probable that White did not write his recollections of the journey to Bath until he was well into the new year; that he remembered November 4 as the day on which the journey began (he and Allston, according to this same unbroken entry, returned to London November 29); and that the date 1803 is in consequence simply a slip of the pen for 1802. At no time in his Journal does White exhibit any great concern for exactness of fact.

and down in this room, are amused by the variety of new objects which continually present themselves, & entertained also by music from an excellent Band, which during this time is constantly playing. From the windows of the Pump room, one may also be amused by beholding those below, in a kind of loose garment made for the purpose of bathing, moving about in the Baths. A constant smoke or steam, rises from these warm waters, and those below, appear as if at the bottom of an immense cauldron of boiling water, and indeed present a ludicrous effect. The steam generally gives to the complexions of the young Ladies, while in the Bath, a fine and brilliant glow, which renders them interesting objects, to the bucks above, who seldom fail to admire the fair at this particular time. Walking is here a great source of amusement, and after amusing ones self by strolling the streets & lounging among the various toy shops &c. &c. The *circus*, the *Royal Crescent*, Landsdown Place and Somerset Place afford in their turn a delightful promenade, & if visited at proper seasons, one never fails to find them thronged by the most fashionable company.

Public Balls are had on the evenings of Tuesdays and Fridays. They commence at six, & end at eleven. This is a prudent regulation, for as this place is resorted to for the purpose of recovering health, invalids should not be tempted to commit irregularities. While here in company with the young Ladies I attend all the Balls. I here became acquainted with two Ladies, a Mrs. Ford & Mrs. Emma Cann dell of London. We boarded together at the same house. Mrs. C——, a most beautiful & accomplished woman. At the Balls, I had frequent opportunities of dancing with her. Both Allston & I spent much of our time most agreeably in her society. About nine o'clock, the Ladies & Gentlemen retire from the Ballroom, into a like elegant and spacious apartment, where they are all accommodated with tea &c. after which they all return to their diversion, till the King of the Assembly as he is called, at the regular hour, closes the assembly, when after sufficient time has been had for the dancers to become cool, the Ladies are conducted to their chairs, which are in waiting in an antichamber whence, without the least exposure, they are conducted home safely.

The Theatre here is small, though neat & commodious. The company is as good as any perhaps in England. Stephen Kemble plays *Falstaff* admirably. He is an uncommonly large man &

plays this character without stuffing. The female characters, were most admirably performed.

Card parties, private Balls, Concerts, Riding parties &c. &c. succeed each other in incessant rotation, and fill up every moment of time for those, who, had they to depend alone upon the resources of their own minds, would be left, miserable and destitute beings, burdens to themselves, and burdens to the society in which they live.

The Cathedral Church (generally called the Abbey) is a magnificent Gothic Building. The History of this noble structure, is involved within the dust of antiquity, & therefore commands greater veneration and respect. It is said to have been first founded by King Osric in the year 676, & devoted to the service of Nuns, but it fell a sacrifice to the rage of war. Offa, having attached this part of Somersetshire to his territory, founded a more extensive monastery on the ruins of this nunnery, and which in its turn was afterwards demolished by the Danes. In the reign of Alfred, this Monastery again reared its head, and the present edifice, owes its grandeur to a certain prelate Oliver King who in consequence of a remarkable dream or vision, built, the church of St. Peter and Paul and in the Y[ea]r 1606 James Montague the Bishop of this See, completed the structure. The interior of this Building is very grand and impressive. I attended divine service here once, and the cathedral form of worship I thought well adapted to fill the mind with awe & solemnity. There is here an admirably fine Organ, and the sounds from this grand instrument resounding along these fretted roofs, and at length dying away in the long extended aisles, produced an affect impossible to be described by words. Within this church, there are several monuments, ancient & modern well worthy of attention, though I did not observe them so particularly as to be able to give a minute description of them.

Besides this, there are a vast number of churches & chapels in Bath, but I remarked none so particularly as I did this. There are also, several Hospitals, a Dispensary and Asylum for the poor. Besides a public grammar school, which was originally founded by Edward VI. Also a Charity School founded in 1721, by Robt. Nelson Esqre. a gentleman eminent for his learning, piety & virtue. Here 50 boys & 50 girls, are instructed in reading, writing, & arithmetic, & the girls are also taught sewing, knitting, & business of

house wifery. Besides there are also here established *Sunday-Schools*, where upwards of 700 children are instructed in useful education, & in various branches of industry &c. As well as various other useful societies throughout the City.

As we were within the short distance of twelve miles of the Town of Bristol we one morning made an excursion to that place to visit the celebrated Hotwells. We put up at a tavern, one of the most elegant and best attended of any in England, called the Bush Tavern. After refreshing ourselves here, we walked to the *Wells*, situated little better than a mile from where we put up. Everything as we walked through the streets, presented a busy, active scene. Bristol is situated on the Banks of the River Avon. It formerly belonged in part to Somersetshire, & in part to Gloucestershire, but is at present an independent County. We crossed the Avon over a handsome stone bridge. I can only speak of the general appearance of Bristol, my stay being so very short, as to render strict observation totally impossible, which, from the general appearance of neatness in the buildings and from the number of spires, turrets, &c &c. presents a considerable appearance of magnificence, especially when viewed at a little distance from some of the neighboring heights. The Hotwell is situated on the Gloucester side of the Avon. The river here is very narrow, & at low water, it appeared as though I might have forded the river in many places. It rises however to a considerable height at certain seasons, sufficiently high to admit the passage of the largest Vessels up to Bristol. The apartments here are accommodated in some respects similar to those at Bath, surrounded with most beautiful & inviting promenades & pleasure-grounds. Here also are various private Families, who accommodate invalids with lodgings &c. who resort here for the benefit of the waters. From this position a magnificent range of stupendous craggy Rocks, called St. Vincent's, suddenly burst upon the view, at whose awful base the Avon rolls its silent stream. The scene here is one of the most majestic, picturesque, and romantic I ever beheld. The precipices, are frightful, and several quarrymen, whom at a little distance I beheld on a small projection of the rock, about one quarter of the way up the side of the Cliff, appeared in comparison with the majestic scenery around me, but as so many little insects.

I wandered for some distance along the banks of the Avon.

While employed in admiring what I beheld, I was regardless of my footsteps, and stumbling, I had well nigh been precipitated from a formidable height into a craggy and frightful pit. Contemplating the horror of my situation a moment after, the very thought of my danger made me shudder. Having ascended the summit of these rocks, a most beautiful & extensive plain opens upon the beholder, and not far distant is situated the beautiful little Village of Clifton so remarkable for its pure and salubrious air that it has been styled the Montpelier of England. From this situation, a very pleasing prospect may be had of the City, & the adjoining country. Many most elegant private mansions are here erected.

The seasons for drinking the waters here are from March to September, when this place is much frequented by the Nobility & Gentry. A horrid event is said to have taken place here not long ago. A Gentleman, in company with a Lady, was taking an airing in a curricule, when his horses took fright, and precipitated themselves headlong down this tremendous steep, the gentleman having only had time to save himself & the Lady, by flinging themselves out of the carriage.

At Bristol we visited an extensive Basket manufactory, where men, women, & children, having the misfortune of being blind, are here constantly employed in basket making. It was a matter of astonishment to us, to observe with how much dexterity & elegance this extensive manufacture was carried on by people, deprived of that sense, which, of all others in an employment of this nature, I should have considered as so essential.

In the evening we returned to Bath.

Here I had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Pitt. He comes for the benefit of his health. He is to be seen daily at the Pump room. He seems worn down by care. His demeanour is very grave and serious. He seldom smiles.

After spending about three weeks very agreeably at Bath, and both Allston's purse & my own having run out, we returned to London on the 29th Novr. where we had the happiness of finding our friends the members of the midnight Crew, well and happy at our return; we again join their nightly revels.

Shortly after my return, I visit with Austin, the Courts at Westminster Hall. Lord Elenborough<sup>9</sup> presided at the Ct. of Kings

<sup>9</sup> Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough (1750-1818).

Bench. I had an opportunity here, of listening frequently to the eloquence of the celebrated Erskine, as well as to several other eminent Council, Garrow, Gibbes,<sup>10</sup> &c. &c. But, mere curiosity leads me here, tis wholly out of the path I'm doomed to tread. I merely stray aside, to pluck a transient flower.

It is impossible to recount the innumerable scenes of pleasure in which I continued to be engaged during my whole stay in England, not only with all those amiable families with whom I had contracted habits of intimacy since my arrival here, but with my intimate associates. To remember past scenes in this country will ever prove to me a source of ineffable delight.

<sup>10</sup> Thomas, Baron Erskine (1750-1823); Sir William Garrow (1760-1840); and Sir Vicary Gibbs (1751-1820). William Austin, White's companion on this visit, recorded at much greater length his impressions of these three great lawyers. See his *Letters from London*, 1803, Letters 37-39.

*To be continued*

## CHIEF JUSTICE NICHOLAS TROTT'S FIRST WIFE

By THEODORE D. JERVEY

Nicholas Trott, born in England, January 19, 1662 and apparently living in Bermuda in 1691, according to a letter to the writer of this article, was well known in London, and from his appointments in Bermuda and later in the Province of South Carolina, we may conclude that he was a lawyer of great learning.

Arriving at Charlestown, on May 3, 1699 he began almost immediately to exercise an influence, which was to be continued through three decades. He was twice married. His first wife has generally been supposed to have been Jane Cooke, a sister of Sarah Cooke Rhett, his second wife, the widow of Col. William Rhett, with whom he was married in 1721; and it is so asserted in *Dictionary of American Biography*, XVIII, p. 645.

The authorities there cited (with opinions thereon by Editor Malone) are as follows: J. H. Heyward, *Nicholas Trott* (n.d.) (which is too eulogistic); A. S. Salley, Jr., "Judge Nicholas Trott", *State*, Columbia, S. C., March 18, 1923, the best account, quoting obituary in *S. C. Gazette*; A. S. Salley, Jr., *Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town*; *S. C. Historical and Genealogical Mag.*, Jan. 1903; Edward McCrady, *The History of S. C. under the Proprietary Government*, and *The History of S. C. under the Royal Government*.

The authority for the generally accepted view that Trott's first wife was Jane Cooke, appears to have been an allusion by James Moore, head of the temporary government of the Province, while writing to Boone, the Agent, at London, "that most of the differences between the Lords Proprietors and the inhabitants of South Carolina had been occasioned by the misrepresentations of Col. Rhett and his brother-in-law Trott."<sup>1</sup>

But in letters from Henry Wilkinson of Hamilton, Bermuda, to the writer (September 1934 and June 1936) citations from Bermuda's Book of Wills disclose: "John Godard Esq., Governor & Ordinary

<sup>1</sup> McCrady, *South Carolina Under The Proprietary Government, 1670-1719*, (The Macmillan Company, 1897), p. 368.

of the Islands, to Thomas Power, Rector of St. George's Parish, a licence to marry Nicholas Trott, Esq. to Jane Willis, dated September 1694, who were married September 23d, 1694."<sup>2</sup>

Judged rather harshly by McCrady, who confounded him with his relative of the same name, Governor of the Bahamas, which the author corrected in his second volume, *South Carolina under the Royal Government*,<sup>3</sup> Trott has been more adequately treated by D. D. Wallace in his *History of South Carolina*.<sup>4</sup>

A fearless advocate of those who confided their rights to his care and judged by his times, he was a great Englishman by birth and a greater Carolinian by his adoption of his home and last resting place, an industrious scholar and sincere Churchman.

<sup>2</sup> Letters from Henry Wilkinson, Hamilton, Bermuda, citing Bermuda's Book Of Wills 2d part p. 111.

<sup>3</sup> McCrady, *South Carolina Under The Royal Government, 1719-1776*, (The Macmillan Company, 1899), pp. 462-463.

<sup>4</sup> Wallace, *The History of South Carolina* (The American Historical Society, Inc. 1934), I, pp. 318, 319, 320, 321.



## JOURNAL OF GENERAL PETER HORRY.

(Continued from July number.)

Thursday }<sup>1</sup>

8 } I rode out & Visited M<sup>r</sup>. Whitehurst & rode out with his Children to M<sup>rs</sup>. Helins, M<sup>rs</sup>. James Belin & M<sup>rs</sup>. Cheesborough's Sen<sup>r</sup>. & Sent off to Dover my flat for Corn, Horses & Riding Chair—to Go for M<sup>rs</sup>.—Bay, M<sup>rs</sup> Horry, Miss Hunter & two Elder Miss Bays from Columbia, & High Hills Santee—I Also Visited M<sup>rs</sup>. Wayne Sen<sup>r</sup>. & I Saw at her house M<sup>rs</sup>. (the widow) Shackelford—Friday }

9. } My Chair, Mule & Horse, w<sup>h</sup>. Some Corn arrived from Dover, Scipio & William Getting Ready for the up Country. My boat Returned to Dover—Scipio has money for M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry & I have wrote to her, Col<sup>o</sup>. Huggins called on me & he & Miss Hannah Shackelford Sent me Letters for the up Country—Cheesboro' is Expected tomorrow here—

[33] Saturday }

10 } I Rose Early & at 6 OClock A M. My Carriage & Chair Sot off for the high Hills of Santee, w<sup>h</sup> Scipio & William M<sup>rs</sup>. Cambell Sent me a Letter for her Son at Columbia—M<sup>rs</sup>. Whitehurst Sent me Some Nice Veneson for Stakes, Sam<sup>l</sup> Smith Visited me this Evening—he thinks (as I do) that D<sup>r</sup>. Blythe Ben Huger—Jn<sup>o</sup>. Man Taylor, & Tho<sup>s</sup>. R. Mitchell will be Elected—<sup>2</sup> Sunday 11<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1812 } I requested Airon to hire me a Negro Man this morning to Assist Zemo to Carry me in my Sedan to Church—& I wrote R. Shackelford for freight of 46 Bar<sup>s</sup> Rice to Ch<sup>o</sup>. Ton—I Received a New Coat from M<sup>r</sup>. Whitehurst 'tis not Altogether to my Liking.—I went to the Methodist Church M<sup>r</sup>. Norton<sup>s</sup> preached—I dined in Comp<sup>y</sup>. w<sup>h</sup>. Cap<sup>t</sup> Gasqua at M<sup>r</sup> Whitehurst House, he promised me a bottle of honey in a few days

<sup>1</sup> October 8, 1812.

<sup>2</sup> John Lyde Wilson, Col. Nathan Huggins, Dr. Joseph Blyth and Thomas R. Mitchell were declared elected representatives for the election district of Winyah, but Benjamin Huger contested the election and Mitchell was declared not legally elected and another election was ordered by the House of Representatives.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. James Norton, of the South Carolina Methodist Conference. He died August 26, 1825, aged 38, and was buried in Columbia.

& when he returned from his home, I Engaged freight of Rice by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Marsh for Ch<sup>s</sup> Ton he commands a Sloop—I sent Bill to bring me tomorrow 3 Negro men in my big boat to Cooper & Put [34] my 46 Barrells Rice on board of the Said Sloop.—

Monday }

12 } Yesterday I Received a Letter from M<sup>rs</sup> Horry it has no date & Came by M<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Murrell from its Contents it is of an Old date—I could not Answer it by Scipio who went off Yesterday, today I Rec<sup>d</sup>. a Letter from Miss Bay. It was very pleasing to me—I wrote my Factors for Sundry Family, Supplies & for money to buy Corn & Sent the Letter to the Post Office Last Evening I Supped w<sup>h</sup>. M<sup>rs</sup>. Davis in Comp<sup>y</sup> with her Son & Daughter, M<sup>r</sup>. & M<sup>rs</sup>. Croft & Miss Deshamps.—& I Voted for a Senator to Congress<sup>4</sup> & 4 State Representatives my Overseer Visited me. w<sup>h</sup>. 3 hands to Assist Packing & Trimming my Rice in Store—

Tuesday }

13 } My Negroes drawing hoops<sup>5</sup>—I borrowed 2 Mchts for Pack<sup>e</sup> Rice—Lost 9 barrell in the 1<sup>st</sup> Store so there are but 18 Barrells there, M<sup>r</sup>. John Cheesborough Returned Last Evening & Called on me at 1 OClock P. M. he is very well—Whitehurst Lent me Twenty Dollars—

[35] Wednesday finished Packing Rice there are Barrells<sup>6</sup> in 2 Stores—I defer Putting it on board of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Marsh & have sent off my flat to Dover w<sup>h</sup>. Shells. Whitehurst & Croft Called on me M<sup>rs</sup>. Cambell Called on me also M<sup>r</sup> Croft & the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Botsworth Major Murray, one of the Managers of Election for Representatives Reported to me that these four following Persons were the fortunate ones Vis<sup>t</sup>—John Wilson had 150 Votes, Joseph Blythe 140 Votes—Nathan Huggins 135 Votes & Tho<sup>s</sup>. R. Mitchell 122.—Votes.—

Thursday 15 } I rose & found it Raining hard & as it did all the

<sup>4</sup> A *Representative* in Congress. Senators were elected by the General Assembly. The representative elected at that election from that congressional district was Theodore Gourdin. At the November-December session of the General Assembly following John Gaillard was reelected to the U. S. Senate for his third successive term.

<sup>5</sup> Hoops for the rice barrels.

<sup>6</sup> He left a blank space for the figure but neglected to fill it in.

Night, my Garden & yard are afloat. Last Evening Cap<sup>t</sup>. Gasqua Sent me a Bottle honey & Some Comb. My bowell Complaint Continues tho' I have taken a Dose of Physick from D<sup>r</sup>. Manning & Used other means—I wish this heavy rain might not be an Impediment to M<sup>rs</sup>. Horrys Coming down the Country to me by the Road, &c<sup>a</sup>. being full of Water—I Expect a frost Soon after so heavy a Rain, when my Overseer must dig Potatoes for I find his harvest near over & fear tis a very Short Crop [36] Sent my boat to Dover & sent some Barley. & Sent for Ducks & wood the Sun appears to be Getting out of the Clouds ab<sup>t</sup>. 1 OClock P. M. John Harvey is very Sick

Friday 16 } It did not Rain Last night, it Grows Cool. & is windy & Cloudy. Wind at West. I wrote by Cap<sup>t</sup>. R. Shackelf.<sup>7</sup> to N. & Webb.<sup>8</sup> & put on board 3 Dimy Johns for Rum, Brandy & Molasses I Received a Letter from M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry & I Expect to See her & S. Bay<sup>9</sup> very Shortly Miss Hannah Shackelford Visited me this forenoon also M<sup>r</sup>. Whitehurst who says a Number of Small Vessells Prvateers briggs have taken 8 of our Coasting Vessells, these Privateers belong to New Providence—Ch<sup>a</sup>-Ton is Completely blockaded—Gen<sup>l</sup> Pinckneys Vessells taken Loaded—<sup>10</sup> Allston Lost more than 100 bar<sup>s</sup>. Rice—almost all of our George Town Merchts have Suffered in Goods Coming to them Some near \$2000 in Value it has proved fortunate that I could not have Shipped my Rice—Our Cannon at the Magazine is today Mounting to be fixed on Fort Winyaw—

[37] Saturday 17. } I had all the Chimneys in the Lot Swept, & white washed the Sides of the Chimneys, & blacked their backs. Removed the bed Stead from the hall into the back Room, for M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry—Cleaned the Fenders, Shovels & Tongs & fire Dogs. & prepared for the Reception of M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry—my disordered Seems somewhat abated this morning, Cleaned the yard this morning in

<sup>7</sup> Shackelford.

<sup>8</sup> North & Webb.

<sup>9</sup> Sarah Bay.

<sup>10</sup> At this time there were two Pinckneys bearing the title of general—Charles Cotesworth and Thomas. Both planted rice. General Thomas Pinckney planted Eldorado (and possibly Fairfield) on the Santee, which makes it likely that these were his vessels.

a Particular manner, yesterday Planted a Bed of English Pease  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Whitehurst M<sup>rs</sup>. Croft Visit me. Also M<sup>rs</sup> Wayne—No Al-  
 larm of Privateers this morning—however Cap<sup>t</sup>. Davis is not yet  
 arrived only Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tarbox is come from Ch<sup>s</sup>. Ton, all other Acco<sup>ts</sup>.  
 or Reports Relative to Vessells taken appears doubtfull—time only  
 can put us on a Certainty—M<sup>r</sup>. Samuel Smith & M<sup>r</sup>. Whitehurst  
 Visited me this Evening—

Sunday 18 } fine Clear Weather Wind at N<sup>o</sup>. W<sup>t</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. William  
 Cheesborough died yesterday Evening, he has Left a Widow & 3 or  
 4 young Children, a Mother & Brother—[38] I went to the Metho-  
 dist Church & M<sup>r</sup>. Norton Preached—I Visited M<sup>r</sup>. Whitehursts  
 Family, after Church—'tis now said Cap<sup>t</sup>. Davis is actually taken,  
 his Vessell was Seen in Possession of one of the Privateers—

Monday 19 } Last Evening M<sup>r</sup>. Whitehurst, M<sup>r</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Smith &  
 Cap<sup>t</sup>. Marsh Visited me, I had all my broken Conks taken from  
 my yard & Established Good Ones, & took up a Dead Tree at the  
 Corner of Stable, Got my Cow in M<sup>r</sup>. Mitchels field for the first  
 time this Season.—My barley is Coming up very well, beautiful  
 Weather wind at North, I Expect M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry tomorrow, M<sup>r</sup>—  
 Whitehurst Sot w<sup>h</sup>. me an hour after night—

Tuesday 20 } Sent to Dover a Basket Salt & all my broken Conks<sup>11</sup>—  
 Sent for Tom & for a Basket Potatoes, & for Rose—for Wood &  
 for Swamp Mud—I Expect the boat to Return by night—Sent my  
 Coat to Whitehurst to be altered.—

[39] Captain Tarbox Sailed this Morning for Charles Town

Wednesday 21—} Cap<sup>t</sup>. Keith yesterday Returned my Sword by  
 my Servant, he, his Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Ford & M<sup>r</sup>. Cheesborough Visited me in  
 the Evening they said that Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hull had shot himself, That Gen<sup>l</sup>.  
 Harrison had Stormed Fort Malden in upper Cannady & taken it  
 with the Loss of 500 men, that the Enemy Lost 1100 Men—The  
 Americans were mostly Caintuckeans, That the Privateers Brigs  
 on our Coast was Gone, w<sup>h</sup>. only 3 of our Coasters, they were  
 Pursued by Some Cha<sup>s</sup>. Ton Vessells.—I Got a Fat Pig from Dover  
 Yesterday. M<sup>r</sup>. Whitehurst Visited me this morning, as did Also  
 M<sup>rs</sup>. Whitehurst—I Sent my boat to Dover for my flat to be ready  
 to Put my Rice on board of Capt<sup>n</sup>. Marsh whenever he Called for it,  
 & I wrote my Factors for a half Barrell Crackers & a Jug of Vene-

<sup>11</sup> Broken conchs were probably as good for gravel for chickens as broken  
 oyster shells. The whole shells made picturesque borders for flower beds.

gar to be Sent me as Soon as Possible—I Sent M<sup>rs</sup>. Whitehurst  
Some Ockro & See Wee beans. I Saw Roses breast, & found it  
So bad, that I Sent her Immediate<sup>y</sup> to Doctor Manning who  
prescribed for her Cure—

*(To be continued.)*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF  
ORDINARY, 1764-1771

*(Continued from July)*

In the Court of Ordinary february 12<sup>th</sup> 1770 The Proctors attending in both sides The Lieut Gov<sup>r</sup> acquainted them that having attentively considered the papers laid before him and the arguments on both sides was pleased to decree that the Caveat be dismissed and Letters of admon de bonis nom be granted to John Ritchie attorney to John Marshall of Aberdeen.

In the Court of Ordinary Feby 16<sup>th</sup> 1770 The following was presented to the Ordinary

So Carolina

Craven County } Job Rothmahler Esq<sup>r</sup> appeared before me  
Joseph Dubourdieu one of his Majesties Justices assigned to keep the Peace in Craven County who being duly sworn maketh oath that he has never possessed himself of any of the Effects of John Hughes late of Peedee in this County deceased, in consequence of Letters of Admon granted to him the s<sup>d</sup> Deponent and now desires to be permitted to resign the s<sup>d</sup> administration

Job Rothmahler

Sworn before me this 6 feby 1770. J. Dubourdieu.

Whereupon his Honour was pleased to revoke the aforesaid Letters granted to Job Rothmahler Esq<sup>r</sup> and a general Citation to be granted to John Hughes, which is done accordingly.

Same day The Citation of Daniel Cannon and John Poaug both Wardens to administer on the Estate and Effects of Mary Austin late of St Philips parish widow was read, and the said Daniel Cannon & John Poaug qualified administrators of the s<sup>d</sup> Mary Austin before the Gov<sup>r</sup>.

In the Court of Ordinary John Ritchie attorney to John Marshall of Aberdeen qualified before the Gov<sup>r</sup> administrator of the Estate and Effects of James Marshal of Charleston deceased.

Robert Philp guardian to Sarah Crosthwaite nearest of kin to W<sup>m</sup> Ward Crosthwaite deceased enters a Caveat against any administration being granted of the Effects of the said W<sup>m</sup> Ward Crosthwaite until she shall be heard by her Counsel.

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1770

Robert Philp

Citation granted to Samuel Smith to administer on the Estate and Effects of John Hughes late of Peedee deceased in behalf of Creditors. To be read in Prince Georges Parish and returned certified. Granted 22<sup>d</sup> february 1770.

In the Court of Ordinary february 23<sup>rd</sup> 1770.

The last Will and Testament of Daniel Bourgett was proved before the Gov<sup>r</sup> by Joel Holmes and John Ernest Poyass and Rachell Poyass qualified Executors of s<sup>d</sup> Will.

Citation granted to Robert Philp, Esq as Guardian of Sarah Crosthwaite a minor the widow of William Ward Crosthwaite Planter deceased. To be read in Prince Williams Parish Chh or nearest place of worship and returned Certified.

Citation granted to Geo Stewart of Hilton Head in the parish of St Helena Granville County Mariner, to administer on the estate and Effects of James Leopard of said Parish, Mariner, as principal Creditor. Granted 26 Feby 1770.

Citation granted to Hannah Pacy to administer on the Estate and Effects of Thomas Pacy, late of St. James Parish, Santee as nearest of kin. Granted 1<sup>st</sup> March 1770.

Citation granted to Benjamin Jenkins of Colleton County, Planter, to administer on Estate and Effects of Hannah Grimbball, widow, late of Edistoe in said County as nearest of kin. To be read in St. Johns parish Colleton County and returned.

Citation granted to Elizabeth Dingle widow to administer on Estate and Effects of Alexr. Dingle late of St Michaels Parish house Carpenter as nearest of kin.

Citation granted to Ebenezer Roche, eldest son of Francis Roche deceased of parish of St Thomas and St Denis Gentleman to administer on the Estate and Effects of the parish aforesaid with the will annexed unadministered by the s<sup>d</sup> Ebenezer Simmons Esq. deceased one of the Exors named in the will of the said Francis Roche deceased.

Citation granted Thomas Whiteside to administer on the Estate of Peter Royal late of Christ Ch parish overseer as nearest of Kin.

In the Court of ordinary March 2, 1770 the last will and testament of Ebenezer Simmons, Esq. was proved by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Cooper and James Simmons Esq<sup>r</sup> qualified Exor. Same time the will of Richd Weatherly was proved by William Jackson and Leonard Jardine qualified Exor. also the will of Geo Preale was proved by Robt. Clark and Conrad Hyssell qualified Executor. Same day William Norman qualified Exor of Moses Linus. The will of Robert Ladson was proved by William Day and Abraham Ladson qualified Executor.

Citation of James Carson Esq was read and administration granted also Citation of Nelson Grimes was read and admon on the Estate of W<sup>m</sup> Grimes granted to the s<sup>d</sup> Nelson Grimes de bonis non.

Citation John Irwine and Adam M<sup>c</sup>donald to adm<sup>n</sup> on the Estate of John Beardsman was read and letters granted to the sd. John Irwine.

The Petition of Francis Christie to choose William Day was read and Letters of Guardianship granted by the Govr. Same day upon Petition of the Rev. Mr. Robert Cooper to grant a dedimus to qualify the Executrix of the Rev. Evans deceased His Honour was pleased to order the Register of the Court to issue a dedimus to W<sup>m</sup> Swinton, Esq<sup>r</sup> and James Dunnom to qualify the Executrix without seeing the will.

In the Court of Ordinary March 6<sup>th</sup> 1770.

Will of John Bates, Berkley County proved by John Havard and John Bates qualified Executor.



The Petition of Thomas Broughton a minor to have his mother chosen his Guardian was heard and granted by the Governor.

Citation to Catherine Youngblood to administer on Estate of Henry Youngblood late of Cuffee Town in Prince W<sup>ms</sup> parish as nearest of kin.

Granted March 7, 1770.

In the Court of Ordinary March 6, 1770

The last will of William Coachman was proved by Benjamin Smith Esq<sup>r</sup> who declared on his oath that he had often seen the writing of William Coachman that he had recd a Letter from the testator last Jan<sup>r</sup> and that he verily believed the name William Coachman subscribed to the Will to be his handwriting same time James Coachman qualified Exor of the personal Estate of the s<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Coachman.

Citation granted to John Heustess to administer Estate of Robert Ellison late of St. Davids parish as nearest of kin.

Granted 8 March 1770. not issued.

Citation granted to Doct<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Day of St. Bartho. parish and Eliz<sup>h</sup> his wife to admr. on Estate of Mary Christie late of said County Widow Dec<sup>d</sup> as next of kin.

March 9<sup>th</sup> 1770.

In the Court of Ordinary March 9<sup>th</sup> 1770.

The will of Tho<sup>s</sup> Gadsden was proved by Thomas Hasell and James Gadsden and And<sup>w</sup> Rutledge qualified Exec<sup>rs</sup> same day the last will and Testament of Francis Ladson was proved by Daniel Dunnovan and James Moore and Isaac Ladson qualified Exo<sup>r</sup>. same day Robert Philp Esq<sup>r</sup> after the citation was read qualified Admor of the Estate and Effects of W<sup>m</sup> Ward Crosthwaite. Citation of Elizabeth Dingle was read and qualified Adm<sup>r</sup> of the Estate and Effects of Robt Dingle late of Charles Town House Carpenter same day Tho<sup>s</sup> Whiteside qualified Admor of the Estate and Effects of Peter Roya.

Special Citation directed to James Christie admor of the Goods unadministered of Dr. James Christie deceased to show cause on

friday 23 Inst. why he should not render an accot of his admon and make distribution particularly to Francis Christie one of the said Intestates sons at the promotion of the sd Francis by Doctor W<sup>m</sup> Day his Guardian 9 March 1770 as drawn by Jas Parsons Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Citation granted to Ursulla Peters to administer on the Estate and Effects of Christopher Peters late of Purrysburg Township in St. Peters Parish overseer as nearest of kin. To be read in the Parish Chh of St. Peter and returned Certified.

Citation granted to Robert Goudey of Ninety Six in Berkley County to administer on the Estate and Effects of Bushrod Thomas late of Ninety Six in Berkley County as greatest creditor. To be read in the Parish Chh of St Pauls or nearest place of worship and returned Certified.

12<sup>th</sup> March 1770.

Citation granted to Sarah Minors to administer on the Estate and Effects of Charles Minors late of St Philips Parish ship Carpenter as nearest of kin. To be read in the parish Chh of St Philips and returned Certified. granted 13<sup>th</sup> March 1770.

Citation granted to John Jehoiakim Zublee Minister to administer on the Estate and Effects of Jacob Walbourger late of Purrisburg Planter as—N B There is a will never brought into the office.

(The above is marked out in original.)

Citation granted to The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. John Jehoiakim Zublee to administer on the Estate and effects of George House Knecht late of this province deceased as nearest friend to his Heirs in Germany To be read in the parish Chh of—

In the Court of Ordinary March 16<sup>th</sup> 1770 The last will and Testament of Whitmarsh Fuller Esq<sup>r</sup> was proved by John Haly the Codicil of this Will was proved by Newman Swallow and Benjamin Fuller and W<sup>m</sup> Scott Esq<sup>rs</sup> qualified Executors same day the Citation of William Thompson Esq. on the Estate of Jacob Beiler late of Amelia was read and the Letters of admon granted to W<sup>m</sup> Thompson.

*(To be continued)*

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY  
GAZETTE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Contributed by ELIZABETH H. JERVEY

*(Continued from July)*

Died—on the 20th inst. Mr. John Cripps, a young man who possessed the friendship of many. (Friday, January 24, 1817.)

Married—on Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Buchan, Alexander Sinclair, Esq. to Miss Margaret Erving, daughter of the late Adam Erving, Esq.,

Departed this life, on the morning of the 19th instant Miss Elizabeth Clara Prioleau, eldest child of John Cordes Prioleau, Esq. of this city

Died—on the 22nd inst. Miss Mary Eliza Glenn, only daughter of Mrs. Margaret Glenn, just entering the 19th year of her age.

Died—on the 11th January, after a short but severe illness, Miss Isabella Reid, daughter of the late George Reid, Esq. in the 22d year of her age. (Saturday, January 25, 1817.)

Died—On the 3d instant, in Barnwell district, South Carolina, in the 38th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilfert, consort of Dr. Elijah Gilfert, of said place.

Died—at Georgetown, on Sunday evening last, after a distressing illness of ten weeks, Mr. Wm. Croft, aged thirty-one years, Register of Mesne Conveyance for that district.

The Friends and Acquaintances of Bishop Dehon, Dr. Palmer and Nathaniel Russell, Esq. are requested to attend the Funeral of Samuel Etheridge, Esq. of Boston, at 3 o'clock This Afternoon, from Mrs. Cook's, No. 109 Tradd St. (Monday, January 27, 1817)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the Rev. Dr. Hollinshead are requested to attend his Funeral, This Morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Maiden-lane. (Tuesday, January 28, 1817)

Died—In Boston, on the 15th instant, Captain Armstrong Irvine, of the United States Light Artillery, son of the late Brigadier General Irvine, of Pennsylvania. (Wednesday, January 29, 1817.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Matthiessen are invited to attend the Funeral of their daughter Virginie, at four o'clock This Afternoon from No. 17 Queen-street.

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. Peter Ayrault, are requested to attend his Funeral This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Capt. Paine, No. 12 Hasell-street. (Thursday, January 30, 1817)

Married—on the 28th inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. P. De Cloriviere, Mr. Anthony Alexis Andrew Carivenc, to Mrs. Lucy Mary Ann Daudier Maheo, both of this city

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. James Fisher, are invited to attend his Funeral This Afternoon, at the Circular Church, precisely at half-past 4 o'clock. (Friday, January 31, 1817)

Married—on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. A. W. Leland, Mr. Gabriel W. Wayne, to Miss Mary Lane, all of this city. (Saturday, February 1, 1817)

Died—On the 30th ult. at Murray's Ferry, Williamsburg, Mr. Joseph Erwin. He was an honest, upright man, and much regretted by all his acquaintances. His relations reside near Morganton, N. C. (Wednesday, February 5, 1817)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mrs. Mary Jones and Henry John Jones, are requested to attend the Funeral of Mrs. Jones from her late residence at the upper end of Tradd-street, at half past 3 o'clock This Afternoon, without further invitation. (Thursday, February 6, 1817.)

Married—In this State, on the 1st int. Mr. Stephen Lyon to Miss Rebecca Lamb. Thus have we additional evidence that the Millennium is at hand, and a full confirmation of the sacred prophecy which is so familiar to every Biblicalian.

Died—at the residence of the Hon. Theodore Gourdine, in Williamsburg District, on Friday evening last, Mr. Joseph Erwin, a native of North Carolina.

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. James Bulkley, and his brother Stephen Bulkley, are requested to attend the Funeral of the former, from his late residence No. 101 East Bay, corner of Amen-street, at 3 o'clock precisely This Day.

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. Catherine Guerry, are invited to attend her Funeral, from her late residence, No. 120

Meeting-street, at 3 o'clock This afternoon. (Saturday, February 8, 1817)

Married—On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. Edward Crow, one of the Editors of the Savannah Daily Gazette, to Miss Eliza Hislop. (Tuesday, February 11, 1817)

Departed this sublunary state of existence, on the 7th instant, Mr. James Bulkley, in the 49th year of his age, a native of Wethersfield, Connecticut, but for several years past a respectable merchant of this city.

Died—on the 31st ult. aged 13 years and 5 months, Master J. B. Carey Duplat, eldest child of Mr. J. B. Duplat, merchant of this city.

The Relations and Friends of the late Dr. T. W. Roper, together with the members of the Medical Society, are invited to attend his Funeral, at ten o'clock This Forenoon, from No. 89, East Bay. (Wednesday, February 12, 1817)

Married—last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Flinn, Mr. Alexander Black, Merchant, to Miss Marian Shaw, of Athens, New York. (Friday, February 21, 1817)

The Friends and Relations of Mr. Daniel Erhard, are requested to attend his Funeral, from his late residence in King-street, near the Lines, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without any other invitation. (Saturday, February 22, 1817)

On Sunday last was married, Mr. Holman, Manager of the Charleston Theatre, to Miss Latimer—the marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Gadsden, at Mr. Holman's house in Broad Street.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, in this City, by the Rev. Mr. Tschudy, E. Leipman, Esq. to Miss Sarah S. Benoist, both of St. John's, Berkeley.

Departed this life, on Friday, the 21st instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, in the 59th year of her age; a native of this place. (Tuesday, February 25, 1817)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Patrick Gassin, are invited to attend his Funeral This Morning, at eight o'clock, from his late residence corner of Pinckney street and East Bay, without further invitation. (Friday, February 28, 1817)

Married, on Tuesday last, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev.

Mr. Campbell, Edward Blake, Esq. to Miss Catherine L. Deveau,  
both of this city. (Saturday, March 1, 1817)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. Chs. M. Gamage,  
of N. York, also those of his Cousin, Mr. Edward Gamage, are  
invited to attend his Funeral This afternoon, precisely at 3 o'clock,  
from Mrs. Hillman's No. 40 East-Bay. (Monday, March 3, 1817)

*(To be continued)*

## MABEL LOUISE WEBBER

In the death of Mabel Louise Webber the South Carolina Historical Society suffered the sort of loss which is very hard to measure in mere words.<sup>1</sup>

For more than thirty-five years, almost exactly the half of her full life time, she was actively an officer and most essentially a part of this Society. She came to it as Secretary and Treasurer in 1905 at a most interesting period in its history. Shortly before a notable group of officers had revived it, and, struggling against such bitter difficulties as a most meager income, had founded its magazine to enlarge its work and influence. Of this group Mabel Webber soon became an important part; she made their aspirations hers and labored in and out of season to accomplish their purposes. In so doing she made herself an authority on South Carolina genealogy and history.

In 1909 she became the editor of the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* and so continued to her death in 1941. In this work her sphere of usefulness was greatly enlarged. By her wise and scrupulously careful supervision she maintained and added to the magazine's high standard, and she enriched it with her contributions, especially by her full and very exact genealogies.

And by serving this society, Mabel Webber, most well and truly served her state and her country. At the time of the Society's revival the south in general and South Carolina in particular were just emerging from the long troublous twilight of social upheavals that had followed the Confederate War. Beneath that shadow southern history had been underwritten, overwritten, or not written at all. The war's destructions and the delapidations that followed it had set a sibylline value on the records that survived them, and dispersals of such material were not over. The South Carolina Historical Society had set itself to preserve and to make generally available by publication the records of its country. By confining its magazine, almost jealously, to the printing, rather than the interpretation, of history, it chose a less spectacular but far more

<sup>1</sup> This memorial was adopted at a meeting of the Society held on July 24, 1941.

valuable task. In fulfilling it their magazine became, and remains today, one of the chief published sources of this state's history, an invaluable source of material for the growing number of students who are reintegrating the story of South Carolina culture. In this historical spade work Mabel Webber had an important share, so important that it has been only partly realized and acknowledged by many who have profited through it, but such a share as will suffice to give her a name that must be remembered with gratitude by all true students of South Carolina history who follow after her.



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